

# Libertarian Party NEWS

March — April 1982

A Publication of the Libertarian National Committee

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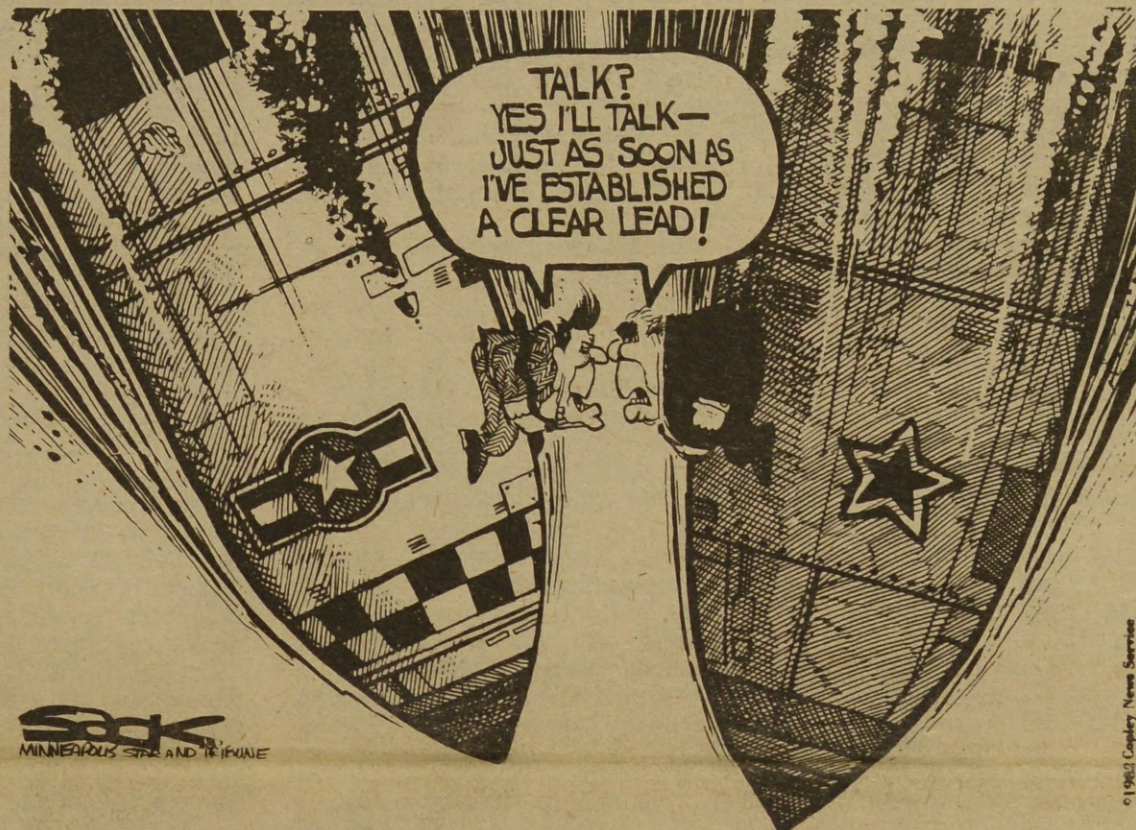
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## FREEZE

by Eric O'Keefe

"There can be no soviet "superiority" in the face of tens of thousands of American strategic and tactical nuclear weapons. Similarly, there can be no American "superiority" when the Soviets have tens of thousands of nuclear weapons. There are no winners in the nuclear age ... the present expansion of U.S. nuclear forces, particularly first-strike development, should be halted immediately."

Is this from a speech at a 1981 European anti-nuclear weapons rally, or from a recent address to an American nuclear arms race freeze rally?

No. It's from Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark's September 16, 1980 speech on foreign policy at Georgetown University. Later in the speech, and throughout the campaign, Clark called for eliminating land-based nuclear missiles from all U.S. soil — in the interests of improving America's defense, and increasing American security.

Unfortunately, serious proposals for reversing the arms race were not a popular issue in 1980. In recent American history, most military decisions, and especially decisions about nuclear weapons, have been made by Pentagon strategists and other professional military planners. These basic decisions generally drew uncritical bipartisan support from Democratic and Republican Congresses and administrations.

But a dramatic change has occurred over the past year. The nuclear arms race has become a vital political issue. It promises to be a crucial 1982 campaign issue, and it may become the leading political issue of the 1980s.

Already, resolutions calling for a bilateral Soviet and American nuclear weapons freeze have been passed by 309 New England town meetings, 33 city councils from coast to coast, 10 county councils, and one or both houses in 11 state legislatures.

In addition, nuclear freeze resolutions could be on the ballot in eight states this November. Petition campaigns to put various nuclear freeze resolutions on state ballots are proceeding in Michigan, Arizona, Oregon and Montana. Legislators in New Jersey and Delaware are considering putting freeze resolutions on the ballot, and the Wisconsin legislature has already done so.

In California, 750,000 signatures have already been filed to place an initiative on the ballot which urges the U.S. government to propose to the Soviet Union a joint agreement "to immediately halt the testing, production, and further development of all nuclear weapons, missiles and delivery systems in a way that can be checked and verified."

Continued On Page 16

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## From The Chair

by Alicia Garcia Clark

The Republicans and the Democrats are doing their very best to create a "rosy" future for us. Look at what they have done in the last 20 years.

Lyndon Johnson schemed and deceived us into a war in Vietnam. A war so far removed from the interests of the American people that it caused him to stumble in the 1968 New Hampshire primary, and then to withdraw from the presidential campaign, an almost unprecedented action in light of the great power of an incumbent to control his party's political machine.

His successor, Richard Nixon, was a man of comparable character and integrity. Four years after his election, during the same weekend that a handful of freedom fighters met in Denver at the first convention of the Libertarian Party, a group of burglars employed by the Nixon campaign, broke into the Democratic Party headquarters and Nixon began the decline to his resignation and disgrace.

The next president, Gerald Ford, was the first incumbent president to lose an election since Herbert

Hoover's loss in 1932.

Ford was defeated by Jimmy Carter, an unknown from the fringe of the Democratic Party whose chief attraction was that he was "different" from Mondale, Kennedy, Ford and other Democratic and Republican candidates.

Carter promised fiscal responsibility that turned out to be uncontrolled spending. Whether it was the farmers, the welfare system, the Pentagon or the civil service, Carter said "yes" and increased spending at an accelerated rate. This was financed by huge increases in the money supply and inflation passed 16 percent.

The American people were ready for another change.

Again the voters threw out an incumbent president. Ronald Reagan promised cuts in a few subsidy programs. But gigantic increases in military spending are causing major increases in taxes and a \$100 billion dollar deficit. He incredibly calls this: "Getting government off our backs."

Ronald Reagan claims that the key to his program is increased investment. But, increased investment in government is what his program has achieved. The \$100 billion budget deficit plus \$100 billion in off-budget borrowing guarantees of loans, plus \$50 billion borrowed by state and local governments, totals \$250 billion of investment in government, an

amount which is greater than the total savings of the American people. (These figures are for fiscal 1983).

What Reagan is doing is shifting our savings away from commerce and industry and increasingly "investing" it in government. The results are: unparalleled high interest rates for business and individuals; the highest rates of unemployment since the 1930's; declining productivity and declining living standards.

Clearly the Republicans and Democrats are contributing to the growth of the Libertarian Party. And Americans, by rejecting Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter, have recognized the failures of these parties.

What is needed now is the development of the Libertarian Party into the dominant political party of the United States.

Each of us in the coming election and in the coming decade, can help encourage the millions of Americans whose fundamental allegiance is already to the cause of liberty. We can make ourselves known to the millions of others who have lost faith in all other solutions but have not yet discovered freedom.

Let's start with Libertarian candidates who are willing to apply our principles to political issues and to develop the skills needed to move people toward libertarianism, to persuade people to join us, and to un-

cover the lovers of liberty who are waiting in every by-way of American life.

Those of us who are not candidates have many options. You can help our candidates do their job by providing research and suggestions, by helping to prepare their speeches, their programs, and their answers to questions from the voters and the media.

Those of us with organizational skills also have great opportunities. There will be hundreds of events that need to be scheduled and organized. There will be thousands of people we will meet during the campaign and we need to coordinate our efforts to integrate them into our movement.

Libertarians can seize the opportunity we have in 1982, we will achieve great things. We will have discovered and persuaded many individuals to become libertarians, and expanded our membership, our organizational skills and our political strength. All this added to electing more libertarians to office who will start applying libertarian ideas to demonstrate that freedom works.

We can count on the Republicans and Democrats to help us with their immoral and wrong-headed policies. We can count on the American people to continue their search for better alternatives. We can count on ourselves and we count on each other to be the cutting edge of liberty and to seize the great opportunity for freedom that lies before us.

## Recruiting Members

by Emil Franzi

The question non-Libertarians often ask us is, "Why do you run for office when you know you can't win?" First of all, there are over 20 Libertarians who have won and we expect to have more in 1982. But, basically for most LP races that's still a good answer for ourselves. The most obvious answer, and we've all used it, is to educate the "Public." The next best reason is "to get votes, influence the system, and hopefully become the 'balance of power' in many elections." Another reason is to "build a base for future elections." All of these and others are valid reasons for Libertarians to become candidates and work in campaigns. There is one more that has not had sufficient emphasis — recruitment.

The greatest thing about the Clark campaign (and before that the MacBride campaign) was the number of new recruits it generated to the LP by the visibility the presidential candidacy offered. In 1982 the LP will be running between 900 and 1100 candidates throughout this country, more than twice as many as ever before in local races.

National Committee member Jule Herbert, in conjunction with National Membership Committee member Lynn Joyner, has suggested a specific policy for using those 1,000 or so Libertarian campaigns to build the prospect list for the LP on the local and national level. If each Libertarian campaign secured the names of 100 new interested people between now and November, that would give the LP nationally a pool of 100,000 new names. Obviously, some campaigns would have difficulty recruiting 100 new people, i.e., a New Hampshire legislator race; while others, a California senatorial race, for example, should be capable of generating more than 100. This simple quota system roughly outlined is what the National Membership Committee, the Campaign '82 Committee, and many members of the NatCom see as the primary goal of the 1982 campaign. A campaign that gets 3 percent of the vote and recruits 300 new members is superior to a campaign that gets 5 percent of the vote and loses the list, thereby enabling us to recruit no one.

It is axiomatic in politics that quite often the best clerks ultimately win. It is time the Libertarian Party, at all levels, learn to become better clerks. We need to accumulate, in as many places as possible where they will be followed up, the names, ad-

resses, telephone numbers and any other pertinent data available on as many potential new Libertarians as possible. The potential market for Libertarianism is endless. Various national survey research polls of the American electorate have indicated anywhere from 10 to 20 percent of the American people are receptive to libertarian ideas. Those numbers are staggering.

Each campaign that has not already done so (and many have) should begin to record all the names of those people involved in their campaign, including relatives, co-workers, friends and neighbors. Those names should be recorded on 3 x 5 cards with pertinent data, such as name, address, telephone number, zip code, and role they played in campaign. Obviously, one might exclude the plumber who fixed the sink in the headquarters, but if a Libertarian was able to talk to that plumber for 30-45 minutes, one might decide to include him after all. The rule of thumb is, when in doubt, include the name. Most Libertarian campaigns do compile a list — and then as soon as the campaign is over they put the list away and little effective use is made of it.

What each state and local organization, as well as the national organization, desperately needs is a larger prospect file. Not a prospect file of someone you think might be

interested in doing something for the Libertarian movement, but a prospect file of someone who already has. If the campaigns are capable of either changing the person's registration to Libertarian, in states where this is applicable, or in securing from them a dues check, so much the better. But, at this point in time, and from now until November, what the LP needs is a broader base.

It will be the role of the National Membership Committee to coordinate efforts by each of the state parties to follow up on those lists for state and local membership. It will also be the object of the National Membership Committee to feed these names into a system by which they will be asked to join the National Libertarian Party. Each regional representative will be requested to help in following through with this project. In addition, the state chairs and local leaders will be asked to continue in selling the project.

If the goal of 100,000 new prospect names could be reached, and if approximately 10 percent of them were to respond at a future date and become members of the LP, the 1982 election would double the dues-paying membership of the Libertarian Party — a not unreasonable goal for the 1982 campaigns.

Emil Franzi is the chairman of the National Membership Committee.



A time that taxes our patience

## Libertarians protest taxes at city post office

Members of the Libertarian Party protested taxes at the city post office in Washington, D.C., on Thursday. The protesters, who were led by David Gordon, held signs that read "BORN FREE - TAXED TO DEATH" and "LIBERTARIAN PARTY". They also distributed leaflets to the public. The protest was part of a nationwide campaign to raise awareness of the Libertarian Party's opposition to taxes.

Libertarians plan tax protest for this evening. The Libertarian Party is planning a tax protest for this evening at the city post office. The protest is part of a nationwide campaign to raise awareness of the Libertarian Party's opposition to taxes.

Libertarians Want An End to Taxes. The Libertarian Party is calling for an end to all taxes. They believe that taxes are a violation of individual rights and that a free society should be able to function without them.

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# Tax Protests Nationwide Success

An estimated two thousand Libertarians participated at 200 sites in the extremely successful Tax Protest Day on April 15. At least 65,000 Libertarian Party leaflets were distributed as angry taxpayers filed their tax returns at the last minute at main post offices across the country.

The protest was a success on several different levels. National media coverage included mentions by both Associated Press and United Press International wire services, which included highlights from the LP protests in Los Angeles, Washington, DC, and New Orleans in stories about last minute tax return filing.

National publicity also included an interview with National Director Eric O'Keefe by NBC Radio News that was aired on its affiliates across the country. An op-ed piece arguing that taxation is theft by LP activist Tom Palmer was printed in The New York Times.

Far more media coverage was received on the local level in the cities where protests took place. As was suggested by Tax Protest Day coordinator Bruce Majors, many of the state organizations holding protests sent out press releases announcing the upcoming event and several newspapers picked up the stories, giving the protests advance coverage.

Almost every tax protest held received local coverage from newspapers, radio and television. Newspapers covering the protests included the Birmingham Post-Herald (AL), The Miami News and the Miami Herald (FL), the Harrisburg Patriot News (PA), the San Francisco Chronicle, the Atlanta Journal, the New Orleans Times-Picayune, and daily papers in Ohio, Michigan, Texas, Illinois, Kentucky, Washington, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, New York and most other states.

At least one network affiliate covered protests in Hartford, CT; Harrisburg, PA; Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Toledo, Detroit, New Orleans and Albuquerque. In Minneapolis, Madison, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Nashville and Birmingham, all three network affiliates covered the protests.

Several protest groups staged special activities. Uncle Sam made appearances in Silver Spring, MD; Tampa, FL; Flint, MI and Philadelphia. A horseback ride through the streets of Binghamton, NY by Lady Godiva drew a great deal of attention from both the

crowds and the media. In Los Angeles, a sheep named Joshua Taxpayer was brought along to the protest by Sally Foster, who said, "Taxpayers line up every year to be shorn and fleeced and then the government uses their money and pulls the wool over their eyes."

Rochester, NY protesters staged a play about an IRS agent trying to get into heaven, but is rejected by St. Peter for violating the "Thou Shalt Not Steal" commandment. Several protest groups handed out tea bags with their leaflets to commemorate the Boston tea party.

Libertarian candidates used the event to publicize their campaigns, taking advantage of the 'captive' audience by distributing their literature and talking with voters. Many of the newspaper stories covering the protests included write-ups on the candidates and information about the Libertarian Party including the fact that 1,000 Libertarians are running for office around the country.

Most of the leaflets passed out on April 15 were based on a leaflet prepared by the national LP headquarters. The leaflet included a coupon for interested people to fill out in order to receive further information about the party. Four hundred coupons have been received at LP Headquarters, with more coming in daily.

Gary Greenberg, chair of the Free Libertarian Party in New York, was a strong proponent of holding a nationally organized tax protest day in 1981, and again this year when the idea was first implemented. Greenberg felt the protests were a success because "an organized effort that takes place nationwide is newsworthy above and beyond a local protest." He said the large number of sites can be attributed to nationally coordinated efforts because, "the work on the local level was minimized. If each local protest group had had to write their own leaflet, there would have been far fewer protests." Another early proponent of a nationally coordinated protest was Internal Education Chair Dave Walter, who foresaw many of the advantages of the project.

Tax Protest Day was a huge success due to the enthusiastic efforts and hard work put in by Libertarians around the country. Bruce Majors deserves special credit for recruiting coordinators, putting together a "how-to" package of information, and staying in communication with coordinators in the weeks before the protests.

## Libertarians Want An End to Taxes

Main government supplied

By Pam Knapp

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) —

Libertarians in Albany, N.Y.,

protested the day by gathering at

the post office with signs objecting

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The Liberty

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## Tax protest to feature Godiva

By Pam Knapp

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## Libertarians plan tax protest

By Pam Knapp

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## Libertarians Spread Anti-Tax Message

By Pam Knapp

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by Paul Beckner

In the midst of the current budget squabbles with Congress, President Reagan again expressed his approval of tax increases. This does not come as a shock to Libertarians, who have been saying all along that the conservative agenda calls for continuing rapid growth in the size of government. Reagan's facade as the enemy of big government has never been very effective and his true colors are now showing as he repeatedly displays a willingness to increase taxes.

The administration has been talking about "revenue enhancements" for several months. One euphemism has led to another, and now we hear talk of a "surtax" and an "energy levy." Congressional Democrats want to eliminate the third year of Reagan's tax-rate cuts. The ad-

The fight for a budget compromise may drag on for months as Republicans and Democrats try to avoid political damage in this election year. But regardless of how long the politicians ham it up, in the end the taxpayer will be the loser. Taxes, spending, and deficits will continue to rise rapidly into the future as long as Republicans and Democrats make the decisions in Washington.

Reagan's bogus bent toward rolling back the state never included ending American intervention overseas or reducing the ever-increasing military expenditures needed to carry out U.S. foreign policy schemes.

There is an increasing call in Congress for "cuts" in the defense

**The fight for a budget compromise may drag on for months as Republicans and Democrats try to avoid political damage in this election year. But regardless of how long the politicians ham it up, in the end the taxpayer will be the loser.**

ministration is opposed to this, for as long as his original three-year program of tax-rate cuts is untouched, President Reagan can raise taxes in any conceivable manner and still claim to have stood firm on his "tax cut" program.

But all the word games do not change the fact that taxes will be increasing. The most recent proposals for tax increases include a 4% surtax on incomes over \$40,000. A surtax is just a complicated way of raising the income tax. Another proposal calls for a \$5 tax on each barrel of imported oil, or a 30 cent tax on each gallon of gas. (For years the government has kept petroleum prices artificially low through price controls. These new taxes are designed to keep the price of petroleum high. One might call government energy policy schizophrenic.)

**Why all this talk of tax increases?** Because neither Congress nor the president is interested in cutting spending, so huge deficits are looming. Deficit estimates have been rising constantly over the last several months. The deficit for fiscal year 1982, ending this October, is projected at over \$100 billion. Deficits are predicted to rise year by year into the foreseeable future, reaching an incredible \$233 billion by 1985!

And yet intense debates are raging in Congress over budget "cuts." From all the noise being made, it sounds like somebody has applied an axe to the federal budget. The controversy centers on the "entitlements" programs such as Medicare, Social Security, and veteran's compensation, but spending for those programs will increase from an estimated \$340 billion in 1982 to \$458.9 billion in 1987. The word "cuts" has been rendered meaningless.

budget for fiscal 1983. Translated, that means that there is a call for a slight downward revision in the skyrocketing Pentagon budget for next year. Defense spending should reach a record \$258 billion next year, give or take a few billion after budget wrangling.

The rapid upward thrust in defense spending has some congressmen and senators worried, and no wonder. Defense spending for the next five years has been projected at \$1.6 trillion! Analysts say that if Reagan gets all that he asks for, the real cost will be \$2.35 trillion. Included in this cost are 17,000 new nuclear warheads to replace "obsolete" warheads and add to the existing stockpile of 25,000, one or more new aircraft carriers to allow the U.S. to "project power," and the development of laser and particle-beam weapons for use in space.

In addition to all the new hardware, the Pentagon has come up with new strategies for conventional warfare. "Horizontal escalation" means that the U.S. will take steps to expand local conflicts into broader, even world-wide struggles in order to gain a tactical advantage. "Global conflict," the logical consequence of "horizontal escalation," marks the abandonment of the old strategy of "one and a half wars" and the admission that a small clash with the Soviet Union will likely spread across the world. "Protracted war" asserts that the United States should prepare for a fight to the finish whatever the cost. The conventional strategies are made all the more dangerous by the recent announcement by the administration that they will not renounce first use of nuclear weapons.

These new strategies and ballooning defense budget reflect a propen-

sity on the part of the government to view the United States and the Soviet Union to be locked in, as John F. Kennedy put it, "a long, twilight struggle." This frame of mind is extremely dangerous, for it creates a tendency for the state to take military gambles, view most developments overseas as threats to "national security," and foster an unending "Cold War" atmosphere. The products of this outlook are already apparent: a profoundly militarized society at home, frequent military intervention overseas, and the increasing likelihood of nuclear war. These developments are not new. The U.S. government has been following a similar policy since Truman, but the Reagan administration has increased the dangers of such a policy by executing it with great enthusiasm.

The administration's backing of Great Britain in the Falkland Islands crisis is an example of the dangerous turns of the government's foreign policy. Libertarians advocate a policy of non-intervention because, when states clash over the political boundaries they have set up, they destroy the lives of individuals and

negotiations conducted by Secretary of State Alexander Haig and that, in Haig's words, "the United States cannot and will not condone the use of unlawful force to resolve disputes."

The first reason, that Argentina destroyed negotiations, is no reason at all. If the Reagan administration were sincere about its desire for a mediated settlement, it would not have come to the aid of either side. Mediators are supposed to be impartial.

The second reason is preposterous in the face of recent U.S. government uses of "unlawful force" elsewhere in the world. President Reagan has approved the formation of a paramilitary group, funded by American taxpayers and coordinated by the C.I.A. to "destabilize" the Nicaraguan government. The administration has also imposed restrictions on trade with Cuba by U.S. citizens. Thus, the U.S. government is willing to use force to resolve disputes with other governments, so it can hardly expect other governments to refrain from like actions.

**For years the government has kept petroleum prices artificially low through price controls. The new taxes are designed to keep the price of petroleum high. One might call government energy policy schizophrenic.**

impose the cost of the conflict on innocent people.

There is no conceivable reason why the United States needed to involve itself in the dispute between Great Britain and Argentina over a few small islands in the south Atlantic. But the administration has taken the side of Great Britain and promised military aid. In so doing, the Reagan administration has endangered the lives and property of Americans in Argentina and on the high seas, as well as future trade between the two countries by providing a pretext for Argentine retaliation. American armed forces could also be attacked while aiding the British, which the administration could use as a justification for war.

The reasons the administration gave for taking Britain's side were that Argentina was intransigent in

What must have been high in the minds of the administration in its decision to back the British was the fact that Great Britain is an ally of the United States government in its power struggle with the Soviet government. The NATO alliance has been under strain over the issue of theatre nuclear weapons in Europe. Britain has received backing in its conflict by European NATO members in the form of economic and military sanctions against Argentina. The administration must have seen standing with its European allies as an opportunity to solidify NATO and make it a more potent threat to the Soviet Union. If this strategy works, it will create danger for innocent Americans not only from Argentina but also, in the long run, from "global conflict" with the Soviet Union.

## WASHINGTON WATCH







# AYN RAND

**Her historic New Orleans  
appearance – now on  
audio and video cassettes!**

The highlight of the recent Eighth Annual New Orleans investment conference, sponsored by the National Committee for Monetary Reform, was a rare appearance by famed novelist/philosopher Ayn Rand.

Ayn Rand's philosophy of Objectivism, and her best-selling novels *The Fountainhead* and *Atlas Shrugged*, have earned her an enthusiastic worldwide following. Outspoken and controversial, she is today's foremost advocate of reason, capitalism, individualism and self-interest.

An audience of 3000 – the largest she has ever addressed – gave Ayn Rand two standing ovations and interrupted her presentation numerous times with spontaneous applause.

Her talk, entitled "The Sanction of the Victims," focuses on America's businessmen and their uncritical support of collectivist forces and ideas devoted to their destruction. In an extensive question period, she responded to audience members on such topics as President Reagan, the Moral Majority, the Polish crisis, the Equal Rights Amendment, books, television and more.

Ayn Rand chose this occasion to make a dramatic announcement: she plans to write and produce a nine-hour TV mini-series based on her monumental novel *Atlas Shrugged*.

In recent years, Ayn Rand has made only a handful of public appearances. Microphones and cameras were on the scene to record this historic event on both

audio and video tape. Here is an unusual opportunity to hear – and see – Ayn Rand's important presentation as it happened, "live" in New Orleans. Whether you choose audio or video tape, you'll have a permanent record to play and re-play as often as you wish.

### **Entire presentation on audio-cassette tape.**

Ayn Rand's entire talk is available on audio cassette tape. Professionally recorded on a high-quality cassette, the tape also includes the full audience question-and-answer session.

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Professionally recorded with excellent quality color and sound, the video cassette tape runs four hours and is available in either VHS or Beta formats. The price is \$145 postpaid.

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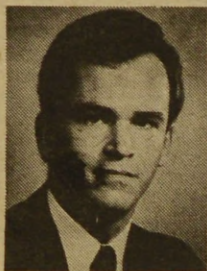


## Syracuse Activist Runs For N.Y. Governor

by Gary Greenberg

On Saturday, May 1st, the Free Libertarian Party state convention unanimously endorsed John Northrup, a Libertarian activist from Syracuse, as the party's candidate for governor of New York.

Northrup, a 30 year old accountant, plans to make repeal of New York's personal income tax a central issue in the upcoming campaign. The candidate, who teaches accounting



courses at Syracuse University and other area colleges, will also call for tuition tax credits as a first step in the dismantling of the state's public education system.

A cum laude graduate of Princeton University, Northrup was sent during his college years on a White House fact finding mission to Vietnam. When he returned, President Nixon personally appealed to Northrup to go on a campus speaking tour to support administration policy. John refused, telling the president that his policy was a disaster and that he could not in good conscience support the administration's program of continued killing in Southeast Asia.

Northrup is an electrifying public speaker and put his talent to good use with a rousing acceptance speech at the convention banquet

later that night. His appeal for financial support resulted in the most successful FLP fundraiser ever. Over \$12,000 was raised from the audience. The speech, which was frequently punctuated with bursts of enthusiastic applause, was so moving, that several members thought that the FLP should adopt the text verbatim as a party platform.

Contributing to Northrup's successful appeal for support was his pledge to conduct a full time campaign for the last few months of the effort. This meant that he would have to take a leave of absence from his employment, foregoing a substantial income for the time period. Additionally he would have to postpone the completion of his Ph.D. program.

A chief goal of the campaign is to qualify the FLP for permanent ballot status. This can only be done once every four years by getting 50,000 votes in the election for governor. New York Libertarians believe this could be done because Ed Clark received 52,000 New York votes in 1980 (the 2nd highest state total for that campaign).

Appointed to manage the campaign was Howie Rich, who was previously responsible for the successful 50 state ballot drive for Clark, and who is currently responsible for the Campaign '82 effort to recruit 1000 candidates across the country. Rich said of the Northrup

candidacy, "I have been involved with the LP since the founding convention in Denver and John is one of the most exciting Libertarian candidates I have ever met."

The estimated budget for the campaign is \$110,000. In order to eliminate all unnecessary expenses, an all volunteer petition drive is planned. 35,000 signatures are to be collected. A volunteer effort should save the campaign about \$20,000.

Chosen as Northrup's running mate was Dave Hoesly of Rochester. The Rochester Libertarians are considered by many libertarians to be one of the country's most effective local chapters and Hoesly has been one of the key reasons for that success. Other candidates selected were James McKeon of Binghamton for United States Senator, Bill McMillan of Albany for controller, and Dolores Grande of New York City for attorney general. These candidates will be running statewide. Local candidates will be selected later on by the many regional chapters in New York.

Following his nomination, Northrup received a substantial amount of newspaper and broadcast coverage across the state.



## Randolph Picks Christiansen For Ticket

by Steve DeLisio

The biggest news in the campaign recently was the selection of Phillip "Chris" Christiansen of Anchorage as Dick's running mate for the office of Alaska's lieutenant governor.

Christiansen is 38 years old, has five children, and, with his talented wife Lorelei, owns an accounting and tax consulting firm. Christiansen excels as a tax researcher, has made his mark successfully fighting IRS on behalf of numerous clients, and has blown the whistle on numerous tax rip-offs both by the Alaska Department of Revenue and the IRS.

Christiansen's selection was the final step before circulating a petition to get the Libertarian gubernatorial ticket on the ballot. Within two weeks of drafting the petition, over 3,000 signatures had been obtained. The law requires about 4,800 signatures, but in the month remaining to us, we expect to collect over 20,000.

We continue to be deeply appreciative of the contributions by those of you in other states. A letter

signed by me and sent to the LP mailing list in March has generated over \$15,000.

The activity of Randolph and Ken Fanning in the Alaska Legislature, as the conscience of the House of Representatives, has continued to generate excellent press for the campaign. And, more to the point, some of their pet projects have passed one or both houses. Of course, the "Majority" parties have done all in their power to prevent the Libertarian sponsors from getting well-deserved credit for these projects. But Alaskans are not so easily gulled!

The present governor and Legislature, and other gubernatorial candidates have communicated their "politics as usual," self-serving, and indifference to the attitude of the electorate to a point where widespread dissatisfaction exists among Alaskans. We hope to capitalize on this fortuitous turn of events by offering the only real choice available.

## WIN \$100 NAME THAT CONVENTION

THE HOST OF THE 1983 Presidential Nominating Convention — the New York Free Libertarian Party — is inviting all Libertarians to submit ideas for the convention theme. According to Convention Chair Loretta Weiss, "Pres-Con '83 will be a historic event and we want our theme to reflect the excitement and importance of the occasion."

If any submission is chosen as the theme, the author will receive \$100 and a special welcome to the convention.

Submit as many entries as you like, to:

Name That Convention  
c/o Free Libertarian Party  
225 Lafayette St., Suite 1212  
New York, NY 10012

The theme and the author will be announced as soon as selection is made.



## Featured Source Material

An excellent source of information on current free market issues is the Council for a Competitive Economy in Washington, DC. CCE has a national membership of businesses and individuals. The council's purpose is to promote an economy that is operated and structured by market, rather than political forces.

The council's primary emphasis is on presenting the case for economic freedom before Congress and regulatory agencies. Through local

meetings around the country, national conferences held in Washington, and student chapters at leading graduate schools of business, the council enlists the support of current and future business leaders for true economic freedom.

CCE publishes a wide variety of literature in support of their free market promotions. They will prove most useful for the LP candidate gathering information for his cam-

**Continued On Page 10**

### Upcoming State Conventions

The following is a list of conventions, the dates they are being held and the person to contact for more information.

#### Alabama

June 19

contact: Ralph Posey  
205-553-6617

#### Hawaii

July 24

contact: Tom Bosworth  
808-944-8983

#### Ohio

July 9 — 11

contact: Jack LeVine  
614-861-0116

#### Oklahoma

June 25—27

contact: Shirley Mobley  
405-364-8253

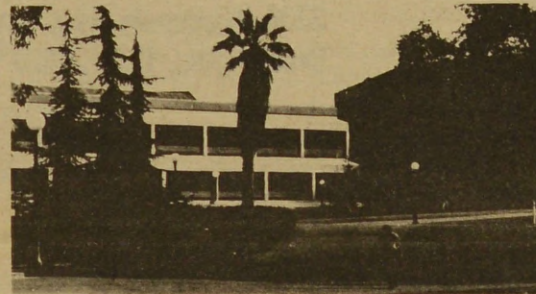
#### Texas

June 12 — 13

contact: Bob Yaussy  
713-520-1285

## Announcing the Cato Institute's 5th Annual Summer Seminars on Libertarian Theory

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Jule Herbert



Roy Childs



Ed Crane



Richard Fink



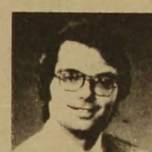
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Israel Kirzner



George Smith



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Kathleen Gardiser  
San Francisco, CA

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## Libertarian Party News Reader Survey

The Libertarian National Committee has established a *Libertarian Party News* Policy Committee, chaired by Tom Bogel of Kentucky, to make policy recommendations. The committee is interested in receiving feedback from the readers of *LP News* before proceeding with development of recommendations.

We would appreciate your taking a few minutes to complete this survey. Your comments, along with that of other *LP News* readers, will be invaluable in determining the kind of publication *LP News* will be in the future.

Please mail your survey by **June 12** to:

★ **LP News Reader Survey**  
2300 Wisconsin Ave., NW Suite 201  
Washington, D.C. 20007

I find these features: (check one)

	Valuable	Not Valuable	No Strong Opinion Either Way
Regional reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Book reviews	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"How to" articles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Libertarian Party Book Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
From the Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
From the Director	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Campaign & ballot drive news	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Committee reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Articles on current events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Articles on political strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Articles on principle/theory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interviews with Libertarians	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Directory of state organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Have more articles on foreign policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have more articles on domestic issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do away with non-LP advertising	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I would improve *LP News* by doing this:

## Organizing A Study Group

by Dave Walter

The 1980 and 1981 campaigns drew thousands of new members to our ranks, and many of them would like to learn more about the basic principles of libertarian thought and how the principle of non-coercion applies to the issues making headlines every day.

The job of the Libertarian Party is to promote libertarian thought among the general public by using the political process. It is important that we, as spokespersons for the party, continue to educate ourselves in libertarian philosophy in order to increase our effectiveness in our outreach efforts.

It is for this reason that the Internal Education Committee is making an effort to involve Libertarians in internal education programs in every state. A variety of organized study programs are available to LP organizations that wish to begin internal education programs for their members. These programs offer a structure upon which to base an internal education program. Groups which do not choose to use organized study programs can structure informal discussion agendas which promote internal education. Someone can volunteer to review a book or magazine article and lead a discussion on it at the next meeting.

A number of organized study programs exist which may fit the bill for your organization's internal education group. One study program available, produced by the Society for Individual Liberty, is the "Principles of Liberty" course. The course is divided into seven segments: Basic Principles, Issues of Economic Freedom, Issues of Personal Liberty, The Operation of a Free Society, Foreign Affairs, Individualism in Our Age and Social Problems of Today. Five or six essays, by various authors, are included in each segment. The course also includes questions designed to test the participant's understanding of the material, and to challenge them to apply their understanding to other related questions. The program costs \$4 per person (in groups of ten), and includes questions, recommended reading and suggestions for the study group format.

For more information on the SIL program, write to Don Ernsberger, Society for Individual Liberty, P.O. Box 1147, Warminster, PA 18974.

A more in-depth program is provided by the Students for a Libertarian Society. The 17 segment program contains 37 essays on political, economic and social theories which provide a framework for the libertarian body of ideas. Many of the

essays are hard-to-find classics, making the \$20 program easily worth the price. Included in the program are "The Anatomy of the State" and "War, Peace, and the State" by Murray Rothbard, "No Treason" by Lysander Spooner, a debate between John Hospers and Murray Rothbard on Rothbard's "Free Market Justice" theories, "The Arms Race: Billions for Insecurity" by Jeffrey Hummel and "Understanding Austrian Economics" by Henry Hazlitt. The SLS study guide also contains suggested questions for the discussion leader and tips on how to set up a discussion group.

To receive more information about the SLS study guide, write Kathleen Jacob, Students for a Libertarian Society, 2262 Hall Place, NW, Washington, DC 20007.

It would be a rare Libertarian who would agree with all the ideas contained in these programs. Therefore, all study groups are urged to provide copies of the Libertarian Party's 1982 Platform to participants in any study program.

The Internal Education Committee expects to have ready for sale by September a cassette tape program called "Basic Principles of Libertarianism." Less Antman, editor of *Caliber*, is preparing the initial script. There will be seven 45 minute segments and such notables as Murray Rothbard, Tibor Machan, Roy Childs, Sheldon Richman, David Friedman, Dick Randolph and Jenny Roback have been invited to participate. More information can be received on this program by writing to: Corby Somerville, 6811 Aitken Drive, Oakland, CA 94611. Somerville, who is the Internal Education Chair for the California LP, is in charge of producing the program.

Organizing a study group is easy. Once a group has decided to form an internal education group, and has decided on what material to use, the program can be scheduled for the next few weeks or months. The entire mailing list should be informed of the newly formed group.

The discussions are most effective when the participants apply the ideas discussed to new contexts and situations not covered in the program readings.

Libertarians in each state must take the initiative to form internal education programs in order to continue our effectiveness in outreach efforts. Because internal education is vital to our movement, I urge you to help your local club begin a study group.

Dave Walter is the chairman of the Internal Education Committee.



# GOLD & SILVER

## 7 Questions you should ask before buying...

The individual seeking to purchase gold and silver faces a bewildering array of dealers. Prudence and rationality demand that you carefully evaluate your current or prospective dealer. Whether you have already established a relationship with a precious metals dealer, or are seeking a firm to do business with, you should measure the firm's abilities and character.

Ask yourself the following questions about your current or prospective firm. Consider the abilities and character of R. W. Bradford & Company. Discover whether your interests would be better served by dealing with RWB & Co. If you are seeking a reliable, competitive firm, investigate RWB & Co and its competition.

Consider the following:

**1. Price:** Are the prices you pay consonant with the size and nature of the transaction? Or do you pay full retail prices from your current dealer? Are exorbitant "commissions" added to the prices quoted?

RWB & Co keep its operation efficient, its overhead trim, and its advertising under control. In ten years of operation, no representative of RWB & Co has ever made an unsolicited sales call. Direct ("junk") mail solicitations are not used. Toll-free phone calls are limited to established RWB & Co clients. These efficiencies are passed on to its clients in the form of lower prices - prices that are the lowest in the precious metals trade.

To make your own comparison, telephone RWB & Co and its competitors after 2:30 pm eastern time, when U.S. bullion markets are closed. Ask for prices on a few specific items. Be sure that all prices include commissions and delivery charges.

**2. Delivery:** Is safe delivery of the goods you purchased guaranteed? Is delivery frequently delayed for reasons not specified by your current dealer? Are your inquiries about shipments treated with bureaucratic hassle?

RWB & Co offers fast, guaranteed delivery: over 95% of all purchases from RWB & Co are shipped within 8 hours of receipt of payment. Unlike many sales-oriented operations, RWB & Co maintains inventory at levels sufficient so that delays almost never occur. And RWB & Co guarantees safe delivery of all goods sold.

**3. Reliability:** Does your current dealer have an established track record of smooth operation, efficient delivery and reliability during the massive bear markets as metals have seen during the contractions of 1972, 1975, and late 1980, as well as the bull markets of 1971, 1974 and 1979-80?

RWB & Co has been in business since 1971. It has over ten years experience in the world of precious metals: over ten years of low prices. Over ten years of quoting firm prices every trading day. Over ten years of deliveries made on time. Considering the ease with which firms enter (and leave) the business, ten years is a long time. It is a track record that RWB & Co is proud of: over a decade of satisfied clients.

**4. Professionalism:** Is the salesman you deal with a professional? Does he have extensive experience in precious metals? Can he answer your questions correctly and concisely? Or does he just push sales to increase his commissions?

RWB & Co is staffed by precious metals professionals - not high pressure salesmen. Its staff is experienced and expert in gold and silver, with backgrounds in economics, numismatics and economic history - not sales. RWB & Co traders average 9 years experience with the firm. And no one on the staff is paid a commission on sales. So when you call RWB & Co you speak with someone who can actually answer your questions in a helpful manner.

**5. Service:** Are your inquiries answered promptly and correctly? If an order is late, can your dealer advise you quickly the date shipped and registration number? When you write a letter asking a question, is it answered promptly?

RWB & Co doesn't lose you in the shuffle. RWB & Co has purposely controlled its growth so that it can maintain a high level of individual service to its clients. Client inquiries are answered promptly - without bureaucratic hassling or delay.

**6. Selection:** Does your dealer offer the whole world of precious metals? Or does he limit you to Krugerrands, Maple Leafs, Mexican 50 Pesos, Austria 100 Coronas, U.S. silver coins and silver bullion? Or even fewer items? Does he offer U.S. \$20's, British Sovereigns, French 20 Francs, Colombian 5 Pesos, Swiss 20 Francs, and other gold coins heavily traded in other world markets? Does he offer the whole variety of U.S., Canadian, and world silver coins, as well as silver bullion?

RWB & Co offers the widest range of precious metals. In addition to gold bullion coins, RWB & Co buys and sells the whole gamut of U.S. and world gold coins, including gold coins commonly traded on European markets but not widely known in American. And in addition to silver bullion and U.S. silver coins, RWB & Co buys and sells the silver coins of Canada. So you are not limited to the opportunities available amongst the popular trading varieties; you have the whole world of opportunities in physical gold and silver available to you.

**7. Bait & Switch:** Has your dealer tried to sell you other exotic "investments" like colored gemstones, antique guns, diamonds, porcelain, jojoba beans, rare coins, rare stamps, or other "investments"? Have you ever suspected that he deals in gold and silver only to gain your confidence to attempt to sell you other, higher profit items?

Precious metals is the only business of RWB & Co, not a loss leader to build up a credibility with clients in order to sell other "investments." RWB & Co does not sell colored gemstones, diamonds, rare porcelain, jojoba beans, rare coin portfolios, antique guns, or rare stamps.

### About R. W. Bradford & Company. . . .

R. W. Bradford & Company is the successor to Liberty Coin Service, a pioneer in the precious metals brokerage field. It was founded by R. W. Bradford in 1971 to specialize in the sale of hard assets to investors. It regularly advertised in libertarian periodicals since its inception in 1971. From 1972 to 1981 it was operated in Lansing, Michigan, in conjunction with a retail precious metals and coin store.

Its first advertisement promised, "LCS hopes to prosper by offering the small and medium lot investor first quality coins and services at prices as low as those available to larger and more sophisticated investors." During the ensuing decade, the firm has prospered by handling transactions from 2 figures to 6 figures for its clients, ranging from college students to corporation presidents.

On July 1, 1981, Bradford liquidated the retail operations and moved the business to Port Townsend, Washington, where the business has returned to dealing exclusively in its original specialty of precious metals brokerage. "The name was changed," Bradford says, "to emphasize our nature as a private business. We stand on our record as a profit-making enterprise without hiding behind an institutional name or limited liability corporate structure. During the past decade we have grown from a modest brokerage firm to an efficient operation with clients in nearly every state and a dozen foreign countries. Our record speaks for itself."

In addition to dealing with whole array of precious metals, the firm publishes a newsletter about precious metals, "Analysis & Outlook," now in its eleventh year of publication.

For information about the purchase and sale of gold and silver, call RWB & Co at 206/385-5097 or fill out and return the coupon below.



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## 44 Ohio Candidates

The Libertarian Party in Ohio did not rest after completing its tough ballot drive in early February. Campaign '82 chair Ross Levatter worked hard to recruit a total of 44 candidates in time for the filing deadline of March 25. The 44 Libertarian candidates who successfully filed, including a full slate for statewide offices, are the first to make the ballot as Libertarians in Ohio's history.

Topping the statewide list is the gubernatorial candidate Phyllis Goetz, an account executive from Cincinnati. Goetz will run with the goal of receiving 5 percent of the vote in the November election in order to obtain permanent ballot status for the Ohio LP. The Goetz gubernatorial campaign has already marked a milestone for the Ohio party by becoming the first third party candidate for governor in Ohio since 1946.

Through the beginning of June, Goetz will be concentrating on establishing a campaign staff, laying out strategy and schooling herself on the issues.

Running with Goetz for the lieutenant governor's spot is Lee Paolini, a sales executive from Columbus. LP activist Ann Leech is making a bid for secretary of state, Tom Brown for state treasurer, Carol Kender for state auditor and James Schuller, a lawyer from Toledo, is running for attorney general.

Vice president of an engineering company in Columbus, Phil Herzing, is running for U.S. Senate. There are also 10 Ohio Libertarians campaigning for U.S. Congress.

## Massachusetts Petition Drive

After fighting an early spring blizzard, Massachusetts petitioners raced to meet their May 4 deadline, collecting 30,000 signatures in the last three weeks of petitioning. They filed a total of 66,000 signatures, well over the minimum requirement of 39,246 valid signatures.

Jake O'Brien coordinated the petition drive from a small headquarters office near the Boston Commons. Leading volunteer petitioners and workers included State Chair Norman MacConnell, Lee Nason, Lee Webber, Walter Ziobro, Sue Poulin, Jim Poulin, David Hudson, Chuck Pike, Christina Crawford, Peter Hadley, Warren Roberts, Steve Fulchino, Mark Anthony and others.

More than a hundred Massachusetts Libertarians contributed to the effort by providing housing for petitioners, financial support, help in the office, or volunteer signatures.

If enough signatures are valid, the statewide LP slate will gain a spot on the November election ballot. The slate includes: Rebecca Shannon Shipman for governor; Norman J.

MacConnell for lieutenant governor; Michael Reilly for attorney general; Robin D. Zozula for secretary of state; Freda Lee Nason for treasurer; Donald E. Washburn for auditor and Howard S. Katz for U.S. Senate.

In addition, A. Louis Laudani filed nearly 5,000 signatures to run for U.S. Congress. Sue Poulin, Richard Beaumiere, Christina Crawford, Lee Webber and Walter Ziobro each filed the several hundred signatures required to run for State House of Representatives.

In a press release issued when the signatures were filed, gubernatorial candidate Rebecca Shipman announced that she will campaign full-time throughout the late summer and fall.

Shipman is the chairperson of the Human Services Department at Massasoit Community College.

The main thrust of the 1982 campaigns will be to gain 3 percent of the vote in the governor's race, thereby gaining permanent ballot status for the LP of Massachusetts, and making the tough 1982 petition drive their last.

## Texas Goes For Record

The LP of Texas has already filed 124 candidates who want to be on the November ballot. This would be a record number of candidates for any state LP. However, none of them will gain ballot status unless the party's current tough petition drive is successfully completed.

The petition drive started May 2, and must gather 23,697 valid signatures by July 12. The party is trying to complete the drive early, before the June 11th to 13th state convention.

To complicate matters, the 23,697 valid signatures (40,000 total) must be collected only from registered voters who did not vote in either the Republican or Democratic primary elections on May 1. In addition, a voter registration number must be included for each voter.

For these reasons, along with the summer heat of Texas, the 1980 Texas petition drive was one of the most difficult and most expensive in the country. Bill Fraser, the ballot drive coordinator, is soliciting financial help and petitioning help from each of the hundreds of Libertarians in Texas.

A full slate of 27 congressional candidates has been filed, along with 15 candidates for State Board of Education, 24 candidates for state Senate, 35 candidates for state House of Representatives, and 14 candidates for various county offices. The ticket will be headed with a full slate for the 9 statewide offices.

In preparation for the state convention, Texas law requires the LP to hold precinct meetings and county conventions. State chair and head candidate recruiter Honey Lanham reports that county conventions are planned in slightly over 50 of Texas' 254 counties. And in Harris county alone (which includes Houston), over 100 precinct meetings will be held.

Lanham also reports that media interest in the LP has skyrocketed in Texas. Much of the interest has been generated or magnified by last November election victories by Lanham and two other Libertarian candidates for the Harris County Board of Education.

After the ballot drive, the LP of Texas will focus on the campaigns — and especially on David Hutzelman's race for governor. Two percent of the vote in that race could make 1982's petition drive the last one for the LP in Texas by guaranteeing ballot status for at least 1984 and 1986.

## Michigan Ticket: 103 Libertarians

The LP of Michigan held its statewide nominating convention on May 8th and 9th. County caucuses and the full convention nominated a total of 103 Libertarian candidates for partisan office. Because the LP in Michigan has permanent ballot status, these candidates qualified for the ballot on May 10th, as soon as their names were filed in the state capital as the party's nominees.

This is the highest number of candidates any state LP has ever put on the ballot. However, if the Texas LP's current petition drive is successful, they will set a new record high total (see Texas story).

Heading the LP ticket are gubernatorial candidate Dick Jacobs and U.S. Senate candidate Bette Erwin.

U.S. Senate candidate Bette Erwin is a psychologist in suburban Detroit. She is also the author of a forthcoming (non-political) book entitled "Test Without Trauma," which is being published by Grosset and

Dunlap, and will be released this summer. She ran for Congress in a special election in 1981, and plans an active Senate campaign this year. She has already been invited to a June 7 candidates' debate at the prestigious Economic Club of Detroit with incumbent Democratic Senator Donald Riegle and the leading Republican candidates.

Other statewide nominees include: Steven Furr for lieutenant governor, Brian Wright for secretary of state, Robert Roddis for attorney general, and Peter Avery for Supreme Court. In addition, candidates were nominated for each of the statewide education posts up for election in November.

## Pennsylvania Volunteers

The LP of Pennsylvania's statewide petition drive is proceeding well. With two weeks left until the May 28th filing deadline, 25,400 signatures had already been collected. However, according to ballot drive coordinator Ira Spivack, at least 3,600 more signatures are needed to assure ballot status.

The most impressive thing about the Pennsylvania drive is that it is being conducted entirely with volunteers. If it's successful, it will be the largest all-volunteer LP petition drive that any state LP has ever conducted.

The leading signature collectors so far are Ira Spivack, Geoff Steinberg, David Travis, Bruce Bishkin, Ralph Mullinger, and Bill Saunders.

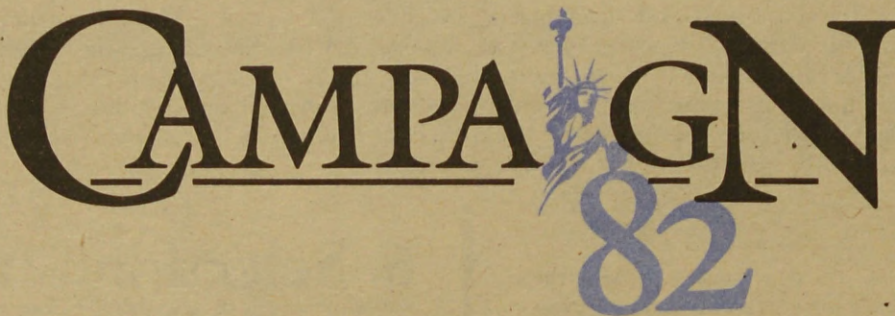
Concerning one especially active region, state chair Geoff Steinberg said recently, "the Philadelphia organization, under the leadership of Bill Saunders, continues to do a phenomenal job collecting signatures. Over the weekend of April 24th and 25th, an astonishing 2,500 signatures were gathered in this region."

In addition to the statewide slate, about 35 other Libertarian candidates are conducting their own petition drives in Pennsylvania. If someone on the statewide ticket gains about one-and-a-half percent of the vote this November, Libertarian candidates may never have to petition again in Pennsylvania.

## New Jersey Meets April Deadline

New Jersey Campaign '82 chairman Jonathan Steele ran a strong recruitment effort in late April, and as a result 25 Libertarians qualified for the ballot before the April 29 deadline.

The candidates include Henry Koch, a retired manufacturing planner, for U.S. Senate, and a full slate for the 14 congressional seats. In addition, 10 other Libertarians are seeking local offices. There are no elections for state office this year.





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1. If people were to judge you by your car or home, would you be considered "rich," or at least "well-off"? ☐
2. Is your phone number and home address listed in the telephone book, under your complete first and last name, plus middle initial? ☐
3. If a salesperson asks for your complete address, phone and Social Security Number, do you automatically give it? ☐
4. When you borrow money from the bank, do they insist on knowing the reason you're borrowing the money, and do you tell them? ☐
5. If your co-worker asked you your salary, would you tell it? ☐
6. Is most of your mail "junk mail" you don't want? ☐
7. Do you belong to any "extremist" social or religious groups that might earn you the label of "maverick," "non-conformist," or worse? ☐
8. When telephone pollsters call, do you automatically answer all their questions without getting proof of their affiliation? ☐
9. Do you anticipate any legal problems the rest of your life—e.g., divorce, malpractice, bank-

ruptcy, liability, or other expensive lawsuits? ☐

10. Has the IRS or any other government investigator gone over your bank records in detail within the last 10 years? ☐

• • •

0-2. If you answered YES just once or twice, you have kept a low profile. You have little to worry about. Congratulations!

3-5. If you answered YES 3-5 times, your financial affairs are too well known by too many people. You need to take action now to lower your profile.

6-10. If you answered YES to more than half of these questions, your life is an open book. Government and private snoopers know everything they need to know about you, and more. Unless you take immediate action, you can expect to be a constant target of public and private surveillance.

If you answered YES to any questions, you could profit from *Mark Skousen's Complete Guide to Financial Privacy*, updated for 1982.

These chapter titles show you how to answer NO to each of the privacy questions in this test. Sample chapters include: Keeping Your Bank Account Confidential • The Confidential Loan • Privacy

and the Taxman • How to Deal With Foreign Reporting Requirements • Protecting Your Correspondence • Travelling Incognito • Safekeeping Your Valuables • The Private Investor • Your Foreign Bank Account.

The new updated version for 1982 includes dozens of pages of new material, including 12 new pages on "Privacy and the Taxman." The new tax law, new court decisions, new privacy techniques—all the latest information is at your fingertips, for instant reference, with a bibliography of hard-to-find, up-to-date privacy books and newsletters. Read *Mark Skousen's Complete Guide to Financial Privacy* with a 30-day, no-risk fair-trial reading. OR, keep the book, free of charge, for sampling three or more issues of *Personal Finance*. Here's how:

## How to Get This New 1982 Updated Book FREE

*Personal Finance* is America's most widely-read, authoritative newsletter dealing with hard-money and inflation-survival strategies. After many years of editing *Personal Finance*, Mark Skousen is now Consulting Editor for *Personal Finance*, with a regularly-featured column of his own, "Creative Finance." Send \$70 (10 percent savings off the normal rate, \$78) for a full year (24 issues) of *Personal Finance*, and the book will be yours, **FREE**. *Guarantee:* If *Personal Finance* doesn't save you twice its subscription price in creative investment advice, then simply cancel your subscription after a fair reading of three issues, and request a full refund for undelivered issues. The *privacy* book will be yours to keep—our thanks for giving *Personal Finance* a chance.

☐ I enclose \$14.95. Please rush, postpaid, *Mark Skousen's Complete Guide to Financial Privacy* (1982 edition). I understand that I may keep the book for up to 30 days. If I'm not pleased, I may return it for a full and prompt refund. D257

☐ I enclose \$70 (10 percent savings) for a full year (24 issues) of *Personal Finance*. Send me my **FREE** copy of *Mark Skousen's Complete Guide to Financial Privacy* (1982 edition). I may cancel at any time after three issues and request a full refund for unread issues, and the book is mine to keep. (Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery of your bonus.)


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## A Tale of Two Americas

America began as a country populated by European outcasts who were primarily looking for privacy. Take an imaginary time capsule excursion to the first few years of American independence. When the United States was born over 200 years ago, privacy was a way of life. More than 75 percent of free Americans were farmers or self-employed businessmen. A visiting Frenchman, writing in 1782, said that Americans "are all animated with the spirit of industry, which is unfettered and unrestrained because each person works for himself." Another visiting Frenchman, Alexis de Tocqueville, dubbed this "The Age of Rugged Individualism."

For 150 years, there was relatively little government reporting, because there was very little government. There was no Social Security number, no income tax, and very few banks. Taxes were almost entirely taken from foreign duties and excises rather than from fellow Americans. The Census was a simple five or six question form. The typical rural American lived a private existence, guaranteed implicitly by the Bill of Rights.

Return to your time capsule now and face reality in the 1980s. Today you are asked for your Social Security number in every financial transaction (and increasing numbers of non-financial transactions). Friends routinely ask, "What's your salary?" or "What did you pay for your home?" (Even one generation ago, such financial secrets were jealously guarded by the head of household. Chances are his children didn't even know his salary or the cost of his home, but now everybody can know.)

When did this loss of privacy begin? More importantly, when will it end? The loss of privacy began in 1913 with the advent of income tax, and by 1928 Justice Louis Brandeis was writing a defense of personal privacy as a *minority* opinion of the Supreme Court when he said, "The right to be let alone is the most comprehensive of rights, and the right most valued by civilized men" (*Olmstead v. United States*). Unfortunately, this is still a minority opinion among jurists and politicians.

When will it end? When enough concerned Americans practice the privacy principles set forth in this important, newly-updated book on personal privacy.



## REGIONAL REPORTS

### Region 1: Alaska

by Steve DeLisio

The 1982 Convention of the Alaska LP was held in Kenai, April 30 - May 2.

Following a welcoming statement from Libertarian Mayor Stan Thompson of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, we had the pleasure of hearing from Dick Siano of New Jersey regarding his recent election there.

Approximately 100 delegates representing nearly every community in the state, as well as numerous guests, were in attendance (up from roughly 60 a year ago). We learned that we have 327 dues paying members, but, with the passage of a By-law amendment which defines dues as any amount contributed to the ALP within the membership year, the number of members is expected to increase quite substantially.

The convention also revised the By-laws to set a uniform membership renewal date of July 1, commencing in 1982. A further amendment provides for election of the Regional Representative to NatCom at the state convention held in odd years commencing in 1983.

A new local party from Sitka, Alaska was recognized and affiliated with ALP. A resolution calling for the unilateral halt of production and deployment of nuclear weapons by the United States was overwhelmingly defeated. The platform remained essentially unchanged but for a few minor adjustments.

Elected to office were: John Kolher, Wasilla — chair; Ed Hock, Fairbanks — vice-chair; Judy Clarke, Fairbanks — treasurer; Cherry Carson, Kenai — secretary.

Phillip "Chris" Christiansen, an accountant from Anchorage, was nominated by acclamation for the office of lieutenant governor, as Dick Randolph's running mate. Approximately \$7,500.00 in cash and pledges was received by the Randolph/Christiansen Committee from the convention delegates at a breakfast fundraiser.

The first Libertarian "primary" will take place this August in District 19 (near Fairbanks) where two well-qualified Libertarians seek the same seat in the House of Representatives. This primary will be conducted by District 19 Libertarians, not the state of Alaska.

The convention was the culmination of a year of growth and excitement for the Alaska LP unparalleled in recent years. With the new leadership team and the momentum with which we enter this new year, Libertarianism in Alaska is **On The Move!**

All correspondence to the ALP News should be sent to 1105 Cushman St., Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

### Region 2: California and Hawaii

by Bill Evers and Dale Pratt

The principal activity in Northern California in recent months has been the recruitment and training of candidates to run for public office.

California will have a full Libertarian slate — headed by Dan Dougherty in the governor's race — for all statewide partisan posts. In northern California, we will also have candidates for all partisan races in Del Norte, Mendocino, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties. As of March 25, the LP will have 73 candidates running for partisan office and 13 running for nonpartisan office in California in 1982. About half of these are in northern California; about half in the south. In northern California, the most important features to note are the growth in quality of candidates in the last two years, the development of a center of LP activism in Mendocino County — which voting analysis indicates is an area with libertarian leanings, and the fielding of LP candidates in the agricultural Central Valley for the first time.

This year's reapportionment greatly complicated recruitment of candidates. Because of legislative battles, lawsuits, and referendums, we did not know until the last moment where the boundaries of the various election districts would be drawn. This fast-changing situation was closely watched by Libertarian activists Martin Buerger and Eric Garis, who were instrumental in recruiting many northern California candidates, and by election law expert Richard Winger.

Backing up LP efforts in the electoral arena is the California Libertarian Council (CLC), the statewide volunteer organization of LP activists that is affiliated with the national LP. The CLC held its convention in mid-February in Long Beach. The convention was organized by long-time activist Carol Ann Moore. The CLC re-elected Mike Hall as its chair, and endorsed a slate of statewide candidates for the LP primary elections in June.

The Libertarian Party is moving its state headquarters office from Oakland to San Jose. Statewide coordinator Lisa Hosbein departed in mid-February, and long-time activist Karen Huffman will soon be coordinating LP activities.

Fundraising has also begun for 1982 campaigns. A March 27 candidates' fundraising banquet —

featuring 16 LP candidates — was organized by veteran San Mateo County activist Lyn Sapowsky.

Backing up all these 1982 activities and efforts is a notable program of research, training, and internal education. It is difficult to know where to concentrate our efforts without knowing where our potential strength lies. A thorough voting analysis of the 1978 and 1980 California elections has been completed. The study was done by Michael Chastain with assistance from Carolyn Felton, Martin Buerger, and Lisa Hosbein. It tabulated the votes on the Briggs initiative (1978 Prop. 6), the Jarvis-Gann initiative (1978 Prop. 13), Clark for Governor (1978), Bergland for Senate (1980), and a parks bond issue (1980), and ranked all counties and cities in the state according to the degree of libertarian sentiment shown in the vote totals.

In addition, LPC State Chair Bill Evers drew up a detailed discussion of the principal statewide issues in 1982 and Libertarian policy proposals on these issues. He presented these findings in a speech in mid-February to the LPC executive committee. Texas LP activist Jeff Hummel has begun work on a series of fact sheets that will summarize background data on the issues facing California LP candidates this year.

Perhaps the most important activity in 1982, other than the various campaigns themselves, is the training of candidates and key activists. In the fall, an initial candidate training session was held in San Jose. In December, a further session was held in Oakland — concentrating on campaign organization, handling the issues, and fundraising. Mike Hall, Less Antman, and Kevin Dye came up from Southern California to aid in this session. These training efforts are continuing. On March 26 in San Jose, LP candidates for federal office worked on how best to present the LP position on foreign policy questions. Instrumental in stressing and developing candidate training programs have been Martin Buerger and Santa Clara activists Mark Hinkle and Ray Strong.

Hawaii Libertarian Don Johnston was elected to the Neighborhood Board. Johnston's board area is the heavily populated Nuuanu-Punchbowl district on Oahu.

A 50 page book is being published in a limited edition of the 90 second radio spots that have been running on Hawaii's news station for the LPH. The spots, which have been written and produced by LPH Board member and economics teacher, Ken Schoolland, have provided extensive audience recognition for the party on

Libertarian positions on every subject from privatization of highways to foreign intervention.

The state convention for the LPH will be held July 24 at the Princess Kaiulani Hotel in Waikiki. Coordinator is Tom Bosworth.

Dale Pratt has resigned as state chair for the LPH. Because it is an election year, Pratt felt it would be more efficient to have the new chair organize immediately for the upcoming election rather than to assume the responsibilities later in the year after the convention. Pratt was state chair for two terms and vice chair for two terms before that. She is presently a NatCom member and helped organize the LPH 10 years ago.

### Region 5: Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico

by Emil Franz

The Arizona LP has two major recent accomplishments. First, Tucson hosted a successful state convention the weekend of April 23-25 with approximately 75 people attending various portions of the scheduled events. Second, the ballot drive was wound up with sufficient signatures gathered to insure the 17,600 valid needed for ballot status in 1982. Arizona Libertarians would like to point out that for the third consecutive election, all signatures were gathered by volunteers, with no outside assistance, and with no paid petitioners. The state convention featured luncheon and brunch speeches by Alicia and Ed Clark, and an awards banquet with a major address by Dr. Murray Rothbard (who gave us sufficient information on Reagan administration rollovers to impress all but the most intransigent Republican that there isn't a dime's worth of difference). The First Annual Pat Harper Memorial Trophy for Outstanding Service to the Arizona LP for the first decade of our existence went to Fred Esser, with John Kanaar and Buck Crouch as runners-up. New officers are: Tyler Olson, chair; Chris Voss, vice-chair; Kathy Courreges, secretary; and Gail Stirler, treasurer. Candidate slots for the '82 election are still available, but the highlight will be in the governor's race where a genuine primary exists between Dr. Richard Auster, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Arizona, and Suzanne Kanaar, a Phoenix accountant. Clear evidence of party growth!

The New Mexico party is alive and well! Over 75 people attended the May 1 Saturday night banquet in Albuquerque, and over \$6,000 was pledged to the New Mexico ballot drive. Stimulated by appearances by both Clarks, and Michael Emerling,

**Continued On Page 13**



**Continued From Page 12**

the New Mexico Party is ready to take off and run! Newly elected state chair, Christa Bolden is responsible for both a dynamite state convention and a successful cocktail party in Sante Fe the night before attended by an additional 60 people, and again featuring Ed and Alicia. The New Mexico Party has strong candidates in Dan Shelton, governor; Steve Curtis, U.S. Senate; Ann Adams, Central District Congress; Gary Root, Southern District Congress; Paul Hinrickson, Commission of Public Lands; John Howard, Northern District House, and should be able to make the ballot for offices below president and vice-president for the first time in its history. New officers besides Christa are: vice-chair, Nick Schroeder; treasurer, Lucian Spalding; secretary, Jill Rodgers.

Nevada will have its state convention in Las Vegas on May 15. Reorganization, recruitment and maintaining ballot status are the Nevada Party's three current goals.

## Region 6: Utah and Colorado

by Paul Grant

The Utah LP has turned in their petitions to qualify the party for ballot status this year. This marks the first time since 1974 that the Utah LP has made ballot status in a non-presidential election year.

They hope to be able to run as many as 40 candidates, including candidates for U.S. Senate, 3 U.S. House seats, 2 Salt Lake County commissioner seats, plus many more for state legislative seats. 12,000 votes in any race will give them ballot status for 1984.

Colorado will have their state convention Memorial Day weekend in Boulder. Candidates for office will be seeking party support then, for such offices as state legislature, U.S. Congress, attorney general, treasurer, secretary of state and governor. The most serious campaigns this year will probably be for state representative.

A campaign school for prospective candidates and campaign workers ran six weekends in March and April. Several potentially serious campaigns were represented at this school, which was presented by over a dozen individuals experienced in some type of campaign-relevant area.

Several CLP members have gotten involved in recent fights against the imposition of new fire code regulations aimed at commercial buildings in Colorado. Their goal is to either persuade county commissioners to reject the codes, or to get elected to local fire district boards and rescind or block the requests for county-authorized regulations. Elections will be held May 4.

## Region 10: Wisconsin and Michigan

by Leslie Key

The Libertarian Party of Michigan nominated Dick Jacobs for governor, Dr. Bette Erwin for U.S. Senate and 101 other candidates during its May 8-9 state convention in Romulus, Michigan. The nominations were

covered extensively by the Detroit Free Press, The Detroit News and Detroit television. (See related article in Campaign Shorts.)

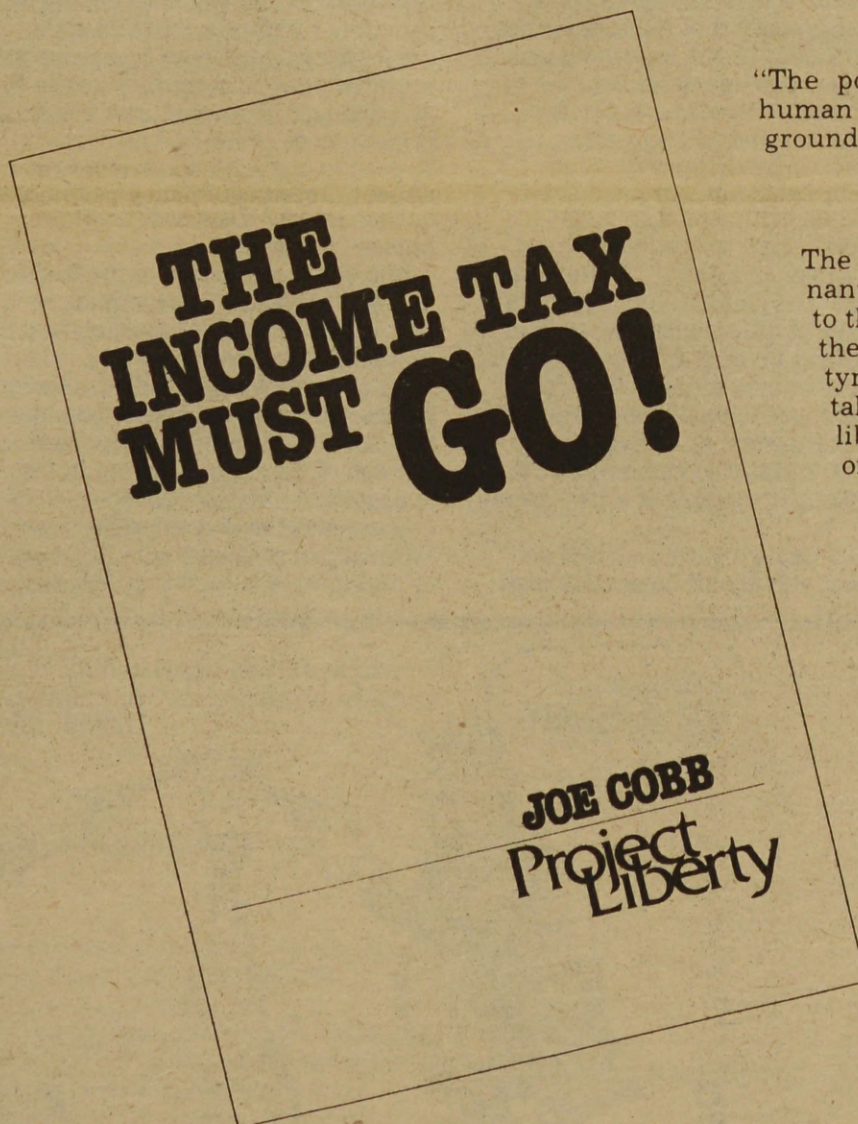
Sheldon Richman and Eric O'Keefe were featured speakers at the convention. The candidate recruitment effort that resulted in a total of 103 candidates for state and local office was spearheaded by Jim Hudler, Steve O'Keefe, Sheryl Loux and others. Brian Wright was elected to serve as state chair.

The LP of Wisconsin convention will be held May 29-30 in Madison. Ed Clark and Eric O'Keefe will speak. Campaign '82 chair James Rustad estimates that 25-40 candidates will be endorsed at the convention, which is immediately prior to the June 1 - July 13 petition drive. About 30,000 signatures will be collected.

In Milwaukee, Bill McCuen is running an active campaign for U.S.

**Continued On Page 17**

# "A RINGING CALL TO ACTION. NO LIBERTARIAN SHOULD BE WITHOUT THIS BOOK."



"The power to tax is the power to violate human rights, and it must be opposed on moral grounds by all concerned for human liberty."

—Dick Randolph

The income tax... is the root of the malignant tree of Big Government. Lay the axe to that root, abolish the income tax, repeal the 16th Amendment, and the tree of tyranny will wither and die. America will take a great leap to reclaim the ideal of liberty, of ultra-minimal government, on which this country was founded."

—Murray N. Rothbard

"Joe Cobb presents compelling arguments why repeal of the 16th Amendment should be a central element — perhaps the central issue — of Libertarian campaigns in 1982 and 1984."

—David F. Nolan

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**Tomorrow, Capitalism:  
The Economics of  
Economic Freedom,  
by Henri Lepage,  
hb., 233 pg., \$14.95**

Reviewed by Thomas Gordon

Already a run-away best-seller in Europe, an exciting new book has just hit the American scene. *Tomorrow, Capitalism* by French economist and journalist Henri Lepage provides a brilliant synthesis of the more important recent developments in economic theory, integrating them into the new system of libertarian political economy. Unlike most American economists, Lepage writes beautifully, and in a way that avoids jargon and unnecessary technical language. Unlike most American journalists, Lepage understands economics. The result is bound to have a profound impact on modern political and economic thought.

Lepage writes, "Capitalism and economic freedom cannot be defended successfully unless their supporters gain new theoretical and scientific insights into the economic bases and implications of their own political philosophy." It is to the dissemination of these insights that *Tomorrow, Capitalism* is devoted.

Lepage covers, in language accessible to the layperson, such recent developments in economic thought as "human capital" theory (in which many actions normally viewed as consumption are shown to be in reality part of a process of production; education, for example), the new economic history (in which modern economic analysis is applied to the formation and development of social, political, and legal institutions), "Public Choice" economics (the economic analysis of govern-

ment action), and policy proposals for achieving a free and prosperous society. The work of the "new economists" is synthesized into a new system of political economy that can successfully challenge Marxism in a way that contemporary liberalism and conservatism cannot.

Lepage occasionally uses language inappropriate to the American political system. Terms like "left-wing" and "right-wing" are sometimes used unnecessarily (and misleadingly) but that is a very minor flaw in a brilliant book. Much more distressing is Lepage's extreme "evolutionist" approach to political change. Writes Lepage, "The reinvention of capitalism can come about only through a spontaneous evolution of the mentalities and attitudes of our fellow citizens." Lepage urges information of the public rather than a coordinated educational and political effort to bring about a free society.

Public choice economist James Buchanan criticizes this "anti-political" approach in his introduction to Lepage's work, "Reform may require that political intrusion into the lives of citizens be pushed back. But, in my view, it is folly to expect such reforms to emerge as if from nowhere and without conscious and explicit espousal and advocacy by those who claim to understand the organizing principles of a free society."

Henri Lepage's work should be read not only by all those who wish

to understand social/political processes, but by everyone interested in the role of ideas in political life.

**An Economic Critique  
of Socialism,  
edited by Don Lavoie,  
pb., 111 pg., \$5.00**

"Where there is no free market, there is no pricing mechanism; without a pricing mechanism, there is no economic calculation." So wrote the Austrian economist Ludwig von Mises in 1920. The statement occurred in an article disputing the possibility of rational economic calculation in a socialist economy, and it sparked a fierce debate that continues to this day. The debate concerns whether a socialist state can efficiently allocate resources in accordance with consumer desire in an advanced system of production. It is continued, refined, and reconsidered in a special issue of the *Journal of Libertarian Studies* edited by economist Don Lavoie of George Mason University.

The basic contention of the free-market "Austrian" economists is that in the absence of markets where capital goods (the means of production) are bought and sold, no money prices are possible. Hence, no objective basis is available for the comparison of the costs involved in the decisions to allocate scarce resources between competing uses. Without prices (expressed in terms of multiples of a money unit) produc-

tion managers cannot allocate resources in such a manner as to maximize consumer satisfaction. With the abolition of the market, prices are abolished, and with them rational economic calculation. Attempts to institute "market socialism," in which state production managers are instructed to "play market" in an attempt to generate objective numerical guides (like market prices) for allocation decisions are doomed to failure in the absence of free exchange of property titles on the market.

This problem has been faced by the statist economies of Eastern Europe, and only partially alleviated by the use of price indices for capital goods established in the markets of the West. Without such processes derived from the exchange processes of western markets (and not as efficient as the kind of process reflecting local economic conditions that would be generated by free markets in the East) there would be no calculation above the most primitive level.

The articles included in the volume are: "Posing the Problem: The Impossibility of Economic Calculation Under Socialism" by David Ramsay Steele of the University of Hull in England; "Market Socialism: A Subjectivist Evaluation" by Robert Bradley of the University of Houston; "A Critique of the Standard Account of the Socialist Calculation Debate" by Don Lavoie; "War Communism to NEP: The Road from Serfdom" by Sheldon Richman; and "The Failure of Bolshevism and Its Aftermath" by David Ramsay Steele.

"An Economic Critique of Socialism" provides a readable, complete, and valuable introduction to the debate between the proponents of socialism and the proponents of a free market.

## Books For Libertarians

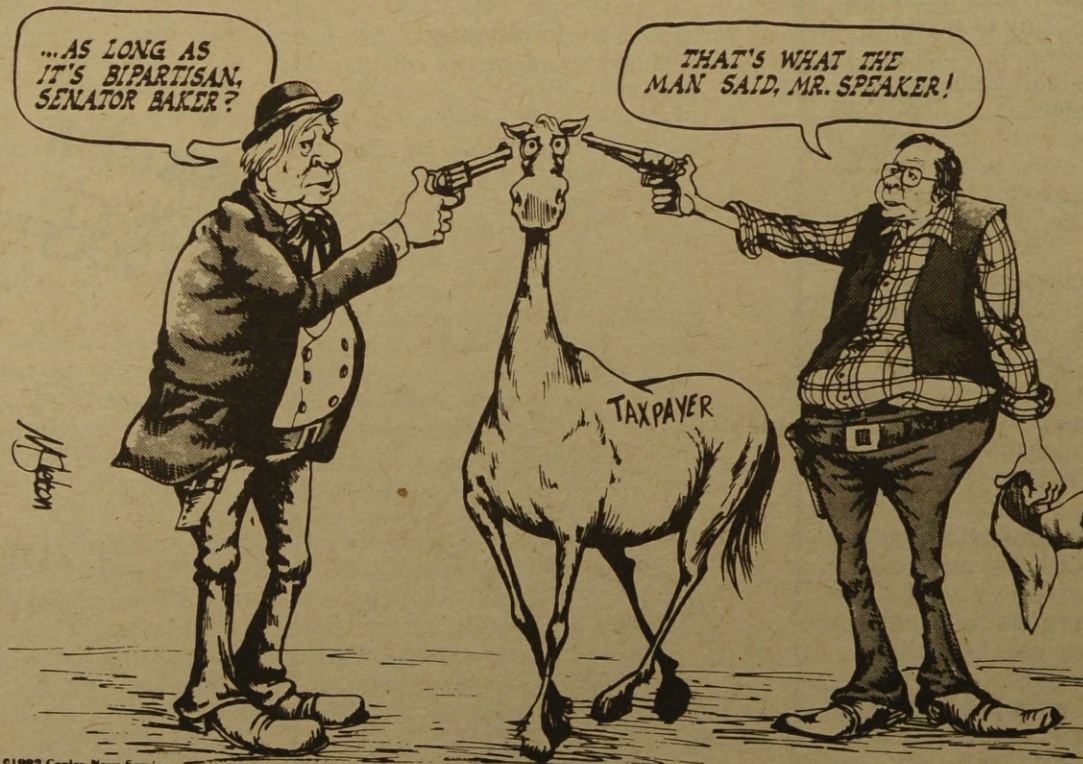
**Continued From Page 7**

paign, for the study group leader looking for materials to discuss at meetings, and for the individual Libertarian seeking to improve his knowledge of economic issues and free market solutions.

The CCE's 1982 publications catalog lists more than 80 different items from "Trucking Deregulation: Ending Special Privilege" to "Inflation and the Destruction of the Free Market Economy" and "Western Guilt and Third World Poverty." Most of the offerings cost 25¢ to 35¢ each.

Information about the publications and programs of the Council for a Competitive Economy can be requested from them at 410 First St. SE, Washington, DC 20003 (202)544-3786.

Note: The LP does not necessarily endorse all the views of organizations, materials, or services mentioned in the "Featured Source Material" column.



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# Libertarian Party Book Service

Environment • The Law • Freedom • Justice •  
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Two essays discussing the limitations on American world power and the need to diminish U.S. involvement around the world and the means by which the threat of nuclear war can be reduced. (pb., \$2.00)

Explore the legal, social and economic implications of libertarian thought in these fine essays by Friedman, Hayek, Szasz, Hospers, Rothbard, Mises and others. (hb. \$27.50, pb. \$12.95)

A well-written and up-to-date manual by a top political adviser to New York City's Democratic mayor Edward Koch. Stresses opinion polling, TV ads, and mobilizing the non-voter, and pays particular attention to the importance of issues. (hb., \$12.95)

Make check or money order payable to *Libertarian Party Book Service*.



## Continued From Page 1

This tremendous groundswell of popular opposition to the nuclear arms race is a reaction to years of government talk of "winnable nuclear war," "limited nuclear war," and government plans to preserve "vital" government officials and functions in the event of nuclear war.

The madness of the government's attitude is clearly reflected in this June, 1981 quote from Eugene Rostow at his Senate confirmation hearings before he was confirmed as the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency:

"Japan after all, not only survived but flourished after the nuclear attack. . . Depending upon certain assumptions, some estimates predict 10 million (dead) on one side and 100 million on the other but that is not the whole population."

Aside from the bone-chilling callousness of dismissing ten to one hundred million dead as "not the whole population," this view of our ability to limit or survive a nuclear war is at odds with the best available evidence.

The fact is that it is: a) virtually certain that any nuclear exchange between the Soviet Union and the U.S. would lead to all-out nuclear war, and b) highly questionable whether society and civilization could actually "survive" even a "limited" nuclear war. The evidence for these widely held positions is concisely presented in an April 21, 1982 Policy Analysis by the Cato Institute. It was authored by Arthur M. Katz and Sima P. Osdoby, and is titled "The Social and Economic Effects of Nuclear War." (Single copies of the analysis are available free; bulk copies are 50 cents each from: Policy Analysis, Cato Institute, 224 Second Street, SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.)

Considering the viciousness of these weapons of mass murder, and the irresponsible, even insane, government attitude in dealing with them, a bilateral freeze might be considered only a modest step. Ed Clark's 1980 proposals for a freeze on new nuclear weapons development, and a unilateral end to American land-based nuclear weapons were more radical and more likely to greatly reduce the risk of nuclear war.

But the nuclear freeze proposals are just a first step, and in a fundamental way they are a very radical first step. The key message of this grass-roots movement is that millions of people now believe that government leaders are lying about our military and security interests. These people no longer trust the government, and they are saying that nuclear arms control is too important to be entrusted to government leaders and Pentagon planners.

Like with Proposition 13 and the tax rebellion, people are saying "I'm mad as hell, and I'm not going to

Photo: Bruce Flinn/Picture Group



take it any more." Lies and scare stories from Democratic and Republican leaders didn't deter Proposition 13's tax rebels, and they won't deter the anti-nuclear weapons rebels of the 1980s.

### Reagan's Reaction

The Reagan administration's initial reactions to the nuclear freeze movement were, predictably, negative. After all, the movement is a vote of "no confidence" in the administration's plans to accelerate the arms race. But some leading conservative hawks have suggested that the administration "co-opt" the nuclear freeze issue by adopting a "posture" in favor of nuclear arms reductions, while going full-speed-ahead with the Pentagon arms build-up.

The administration has taken this advice to heart. Reagan recently proposed a mutual reduction of one-third in the number of U.S. and Soviet nuclear warheads over a multi-year period. On the one hand, it is impressive that the anti-nuclear movement already has enough clout to force even the belligerent Reagan to make an arms reduction proposal. But it is really only a rhetorical offer in a game of political posturing to influence public opinion. Reagan's strategy follows some old Nixon advice about dealing with the American public — "let them eat rhetoric."

So we have been fed rhetorical tax and spending cuts, rhetorical calls for free trade and deregulation, rhetorical calls for a balanced budget, and now rhetorical calls for nuclear arms reduction. However,

like with the other broken promises, there is no real substance to Reagan's arms proposals.

First, says Reagan, we must build more nuclear weapons and delivery systems — Trident submarines, MX missiles, Pershing missiles, nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, and B-1 bombers. Then we can negotiate with the Soviets to reduce nuclear weapons from a position of strength. The American people are finally tiring of this reformulation of a 30 year old Pentagon theme. "Just a few more years, just one more big military buildup, a few more new weapons systems, and we'll be secure from the Soviet threat." The Pentagon always gets its buildup and its new weapons, and the American public gets less and less security.

One thing is clear: the current administration and congress will not take any real steps towards arms control unless they are forced to do it by persistent and unmistakable public pressure.

### The Libertarian Party's Role

Recent polls show 70 percent of the American public supporting a nuclear weapons freeze. This means 70 percent of the people support a radical, anti-government position. This represents a tremendous opportunity for the Libertarian Party.

The anti-nuclear weapons movement is a diverse, widespread, grass-roots movement. Its leaders include religious leaders, peace groups, labor groups, and others. Its followers come from nearly every segment of society. It's a popular, American middle-class movement.

In recent American history, most peace movements have eventually been taken over by socialists or other left-wing leaders. This has dulled their effect and often led to their demise.

The primary reason Libertarians should take a leading role in the anti-nuclear weapons movement is to reduce the risk of nuclear war. Needless to say, nuclear war would destroy any hopes we have of creating a free and prosperous society.

Libertarians can also help the freeze movement succeed by keeping it from being controlled by leftists. Libertarian candidates can offer voters a way to oppose the nuclear arms race without voting for a socialist. Libertarians can voice and represent the belief of many voters that opposing the arms race and supporting free enterprise are not only compatible, but actually consistent and logically related positions.

Libertarians can also initiate or actively support nuclear arms freeze resolutions at every level, from town councils, to state-wide proposals, to federal campaigns.

If you are a Libertarian candidate, you can do even more to oppose the arms race, including:

a) Make nuclear arms control one of the three or four major issues of your campaign. This can be effective for city council campaigns, state legislative campaigns, and of course, congressional races.

b) Endorse or initiate efforts to get every possible governmental body to support a freeze resolution.

c) Endorse or initiate efforts to ban nuclear weapons from your city, county, and/or state. The Libertarian National Committee, like the Clark campaign, has endorsed removing land-based missiles from U.S. territory. Libertarians can consistently support this step in every area of the country. You can also oppose having nuclear bombs for delivery by planes based in your state or region.

These initiatives can be useful even if there are not currently any nuclear weapons in your area. But of course, you should find out whether there are, so that you can debate the issue more effectively.

In conclusion, the birth of the fast-growing anti-nuclear weapons movement is a crucially important development. It offers a real opportunity to end and reverse the arms race. It is radical and anti-government. And it allows Libertarians the opportunity to take a leading role in a very popular and vitally important political movement.





# What's Available From Headquarters?

## Qty/Amt Pamphlets:

**Question and Answer Brochure.** The Libertarian Party's new brochure, which explains the positions and purposes of the Libertarian Party. (15¢)

**1982 Platform of the Libertarian Party.** As adopted during the 1981 National Convention held in Denver, Colorado (50¢ each)

## Leaflet:

New 8½ by 11 leaflet, based on the Q&A Brochure. (5¢ each)

## Books:

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*\*Necessary for membership only.*

## JOIN THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY!

### Continued From Page 13

House of Representatives. His campaign is managed by Bill Bartels.

In particularly significant spring elections, Randy Verhagen won 38 percent in a race for Waukesha County (WI) Board of Supervisors, while Harold Dunn won 6.8 percent in a three-way race for Macomb County (MI) Commissioner. Dunn won 28 percent in his own precinct, where he campaigned heavily, while Verhagen won 52 percent in one of the five election wards.

### Region 11: Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky by Tom Bogel

Indiana's Steve Dasbach kicked off his campaign for secretary of state with a campaign rally in Fort Wayne

on April 6. The Indiana LP is putting a major effort into Dasbach's campaign in order to obtain permanent ballot status for the party. One-half of one percent of the previous statewide vote total (12,000 votes) is required for permanent ballot status.

In addition to the Dasbach campaign, the Indiana party is supporting John Rothrock's efforts in the state treasurer's race and Joe Laiacona's race for county council in Huntington County (northern Indiana).

The party also participated in the April 15 Tax Protest activities with leafleting activities in Bloomington led by Chair-elect Mike Fallahay and those in Fort Wayne by State Chair Kevin Grant.

The Kentucky LP had a successful state convention in Frankfort, Kentucky on March 6. In addition to debates on the state platform, the

convention was treated to a workshop in media relations by Region 11 Representative Sandy Burns and to one on fundraising by former LP Treasurer Dallas Cooley. Both workshops were well-timed for the 1982 campaigns.

The high point of the convention was the nomination of U.S. Representative candidates. Ken Ashby, a student at the University of Kentucky, will campaign for the Central Kentucky seat. Dan Murray, a free-lance graphic artist, will run for the Louisville seat. Paul Theil, a long-time party activist, will be running in the Covington-Newport-Northern Kentucky area.

These candidates are already generating publicity for the party with press and radio coverage of Ken Ashby's petitioning efforts. Dan Murray also attracted media attention with his opposition to a proposed in-

crease in county school taxes in Louisville.

Cato Institute Vice-President David Boaz visited Cincinnati on March 18-21 where he had a whirlwind schedule of public appearances including a joint radio interview with Democratic Senator Metzenbaum, a series of talks to high school students, and appearances before two newspaper editorial boards.

### Region 13: Texas by Matt Monroe

The Texas LP 1982 ballot access drive began on May 2. This most difficult drive requires 40,000 signatures from registered voters who did not vote in the primary this year. Only six weeks are allowed to complete the drive. Bill Fraser is coordinating the ballot drive.

*Continued On Page 18*



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## REGIONAL REPORTS

### Continued From Page 17

Approximately 125 Texas Libertarians are running for office this year, including John Ford for U.S. Senate and a full slate of 27 candidates for congressional seats (see related story in Campaign '82 News).

During the last executive committee meeting, held in Corpus Christi, a resolution was passed declaring "Libertarian Awareness Week" to be held June 7-13. Gary Johnson from Austin is in charge of this effort. The Texas LP will be holding its convention June 12-13 in Houston.

David Hutzelman, Libertarian gubernatorial candidate, received a great deal of media coverage during a campaign swing through Corpus Christi a few weeks ago. Two percent of the vote is needed in the gubernatorial race to place the Texas LP on the ballot permanently.

Independence Pledge member Mike Holmes became the new finance chair after Regional Representative Matt Monroe was appointed National Finance Chair during the National Committee meeting held in March. During the banquet held in honor of the National Committee, \$5,000 was raised in cash pledges to help support the ballot access drive.

### Region 14: Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware by Dave Walter

The tenth annual convention of the New Jersey Libertarian Party was held on March 12th and 13th in Point Pleasant Beach. One hundred people attended the various events which featured party elections, endorsements of candidates, and speakers and workshops of various types.

The new chair is Bob Shapiro, John Schafer is vice chair, Bonnie Swirsky is treasurer, and Len Flynn is secretary. The Steering Committee met after the elections and adopted a number of ambitious goals, including achieving a NJLP membership of 2,000, winning 5 percent of the vote by 1985, winning 5 elections in 1985, and building 15 county organizations by the end of 1983. Outreach, media relations, and membership recruitment will command a large part of the budget over the next few years.

Keynote speaker Len Flynn and luncheon speaker Alicia Clark inspired the convention attendees, and other speakers included Sheldon Richman, Gary Greenberg, Peter and Phyllis Breggin, and Dick Siano. The NJLP's candidate for U.S.

Senate is 79 year old Henry Koch, a retired businessman from Old Tappan. He plans a serious campaign which will focus on shooting down accepted myths such as increased defense department spending increases security, and that governments prevent war and strife. The NJLP has 13 other confirmed candidates for the November election.

Randy Corman, a member of the Sayreville School Board, has recently joined the NJLP. The party came close to electing another school board member, Jack Moyers, in the April 6th race in Matawan-Aberdeen. In a three-way non-partisan race, Moyers received 354 votes to the Democratic incumbent's 366 and the winning Republican's 376. Moyers was the NJLP candidate for governor in 1981.

New Jersey will host the Region 14 Candidates School in June. Experienced candidates will lead the classes and new candidates from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware are expected to attend.

The big news in Pennsylvania is the petition drive that ends on May 28th. (See related story in Campaign '82 News.)

The LPP has 40 candidates circulating petitions at this time. The LPP's annual convention endorsed a statewide ticket of Barbara Karkutt for U.S. Senator, Richard Fuerle for governor, David Walter for lieutenant governor, and John Ewbank for State Supreme Court Justice.

At the convention on March 6th and 7th, new officers were elected: Geoff Steinberg is chair; Frank Bubb and Richard Caligiuri are vice chairs, Ralph Mullinger is treasurer, and Toni Black is secretary. The banquet speaker, Roy Childs, gave a rousing talk which included an emotional appeal on the horrors of nuclear war. Roy also provided a moving tribute to Ayn Rand after the delegates learned of her death. A dynamic fundraising event was provided by Don Ernsberger and \$10,000 was pledged, about 4 times more than the best previous LPP record!

The LPP held four "Tax Protests" on April 15th. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Coudersport Libertarians demonstrated at main post offices as last minute filers lined up to mail their returns. Philadelphia Libertarians could not remember the last time they had successfully appeared on all three network affiliated news broadcasts, and in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Ambitious growth objectives were set after a March "Action Workshop" conducted by Alicia Clark. Diamond State Libertarians hope to run 20 candidates for office

**Continued On Page 19**



**Continued From Page 18**  
in 1982, according to Campaign '82 Chair Bill Morris. Larry Sullivan, an accountant for the DuPont Company, has agreed to be the candidate for U.S. Senate.

## Region 16: New York by Gary Greenberg

The last couple of months have been quite busy for the Free Libertarian Party.

On April 15th, the FLP set up 13 tax protest demonstrations and garnered an incredible amount of press coverage throughout the state. The two most ambitious events were conducted in Binghamton and Rochester, where street theater was provided as an extra incentive to the press.

Binghamton Libertarians reenacted the ride of Lady Godiva, history's most famous tax protest. Several hundred citizens joined the FLP parade through Binghamton streets. Not only was local coverage

extensive, but the wire services picked up the story, and it was reported, with photo, in cities throughout the country. The police informed the FLP that they would be required to clean up after the horse so the local members attached a 1040 form to the face of a shovel and followed behind the horse.

In Rochester, Libertarians enacted a skit in which an IRS agent tries to enter heaven, only to be denied admission by St. Peter. When the agent asked why, St. Peter quoted from the ten commandments, "Thou Shalt Not Steal." Again local coverage was excellent. One TV station ran the one minute skit in its entirety.

Albany and New York City Libertarians also received TV and other press coverage with their demonstrations.

The weekend of May 1st saw the FLP annual convention. John Northrup was nominated for governor, Dave Hoesly was nominated for lieutenant governor, Bill McMillan for state controller ("somebody has

to sign the refund checks"), Dolores Grande for attorney general and James McKeon for U.S. Senator.

In other convention business, Gary Greenberg was reelected for his fourth consecutive term as state chairman and Judith Jones was elected to one of the two vice chair positions. The convention also voted to ban cross endorsements for Libertarian candidates. No Libertarian candidate will be permitted to accept another party's endorsement. If the candidate does, the Libertarian endorsement will be revoked.

Speakers at the convention included Roger MacBride, Ed Crane, Roy Childs, Jenny Roback, Sheldon Richman, Henry Holzer, Joe Peden, David Boaz, Gary Greenberg, Judith Jones, Dave Walter, Howie Rich and Camille Castorina.

Special awards were presented at the banquet to Margit von Mises in recognition of the achievements of her late husband, Ludwig von Mises, to Andrea Millen Rich for her many years of outstanding service to the

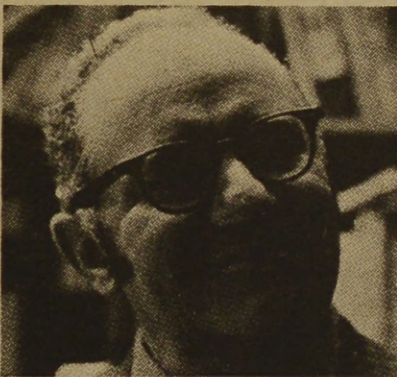
LP, to Mike Kessler for his outstanding service to the FLP, and to some "unsung heroes" whose work, above and beyond the call of duty, often goes unrecognized. This year's unsung hero awards went to Barbara Kessler, John Sproul and Ira Gottlieb.

Most chapters have been conducting active outreach and internal education programs. One of the most successful such events was the March appearance of Thomas Szasz at New York University, cosponsored by the FLP and the NYU Libertarian Student Association. Over 500 people paid \$4 apiece to hear the speech which included hard core support for the libertarian philosophy. The credit for this successful promotion goes to Marc Joffe, one of the country's outstanding student leaders.

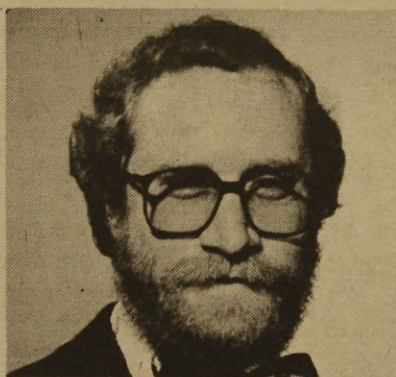
In retrospect, reviewing the last couple of month's activities, I can't help but beam with pride at how many outstanding dedicated activists have been working so hard in New York State.

## Students for a Libertarian Society 1982 National Convention

July 9-11; University of Wisconsin, Madison



Murray Rothbard



Sheldon Richman



Jeffrey Rogers Hummel

The 1981-82 school year has brought tremendous growth to Students for a Libertarian Society. We invite all libertarians to join us in celebration of that progress and in setting our course for the coming year.

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# LP 10

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## Taking Liberties

By Paul Beckner

### Oh No! Anything But That!

"So what is to be done about this phenomenon of a theoretical right, a right armed with economic models, Laffer curves, tax formulas and defense strategies — armed, that is, with all the accouterments of ideology? There seems to be only one solution. Bring back the old left — the really old left. Let a fitting balance reign. Let the humorless conservatives slug it out with the humorless communists. Let Richard Viguerie do battle with Gus Hall. Let Mobil and United Technologies face off against the Socialist Workers Party."

Guest columnist quoted in  
Newsweek, May 17, 1982.

### Ignorance is Bliss

"The military cleared all war stories prior to Vietnam and the news media will have to be censored during any future war involving the United States," retired Army General William C. Westmoreland said recently.

Westmoreland, who commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam and was speaking at Fort Lewis College recently, said the military must have the support of the American public in any future war. He said that isn't possible unless the news is controlled.

"Vietnam was the first war ever fought without any censorship. Without censorship, things can get terribly confused in the public mind. Television is an instrument which can paralyze this country," he said.

Washington Post  
March 19, 1982

### Oh Boy!

"I was standing next to a famed geopolitician when the first news of the Argentine attack was received, and heard him muse incredulously: 'An old fashioned naval battle. A war between two civilized nations, perhaps with even a declaration of war, and later a peace conference. Wow!' No hostages, no nukes, no ideologies, no religious fanaticism; just a fair-and-square war over national interests — hard to believe, in this day and age."

William Safire quoted in  
the New York Times, April 20, 1982.

### Baseball, Apple Pie, and Controlled Immigration

The bill for immigration law reform introduced in Congress in March calls for fines and other penalties for employers of illegal aliens and would provide for a national system to verify the citizen-

ship of employees. The bill would also grant permission for interdiction of ships suspected of carrying illegal aliens.

Senator Alan K. Simpson, R-WY and one of the bill's major proponents, said, "controlled immigration is one of our greatest national heritages."

The New York Times  
February 23, 1982

### They Have to Learn Somewhere . . .

The Department of Housing and Urban Development recently offered a \$26,000 contract for a program. Entitled "Training Program on Fraud, Waste, and Mismanagement," the offer said "prospective contractors must have the necessary experience to develop and present a training program in fraud, waste, and mismanagement for HUD employees."

The Washington Post  
April 19, 1982

### Why Not? Political Prisoners Have All the Time in the World . . .

Conservatives like Senator S.I. Hayakawa, R-CA, argue that in the long run, alliances with dictators will result in a freer world.

"I think Senator Helms R-NC, like me, can be patient with tyrannies, that given an opportunity will slowly turn more toward freedom and justice," Hayakawa said.

The Raleigh News and Observer  
April 25, 1982

### Monkey See, Monkey Do . . .

Western experts on the Soviet economy have evidence that the Soviet Union's unpublished money supply may be growing at an extraordinary rate. In 1980 alone, the Soviet money supply rocketed by 28.9 billion rubles, or more than three times the previous year's increase of 8.1 billion. An accelerating money supply means higher inflation.

The New York Times  
April 6, 1982

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